LIGHT FROM THE TOMBS.

THE SPIRITS LAID BARE

Lucifer (Matches) and Mica Among the Ghosts.

The Mechanism of Spiritual Photographs Explained.

The Science of the World Against Spiritualist Theory.

The case of the spirits and of their chosen photographer underwent another lengthy examination at Tombs before Justice Dowling yesterday. This time the prosecution seem to have come well preear to tatters" all the spiritualistic preasions of the defendant (Mumler), and they had graphs," which were shown up in court, and apidence as coming from Mr. Mumler's spiritual essecretary to the photographic section of the American Institute, was very interesting, es-pecially at the close of yesterday's proceedings, Mumier's pictures he came to the conclusion that it represented two pictures, made at different times, with different light and by mechanical means. Throughout his testimony nearly every one of his statements created a sensation among the numerous crowd of Spiritualists present in the court room, and the defendant blushed occasionally and at some answers the flush would hurriedly beam his face as if the statements were deeply affecting him . The following is the testimony in detail:-

Mr. Gerry said he was instructed that the defence esired the privilege to call an additional witness.

On behalf of the people he had no objection.

Mr. Townsend requested to be permitted to ask hose who had made affidavits in this case a few estions. One of them was called upon the stand fore he was in the case, and he desired to interro gate him. He did not think that anything material ould be elicited; still he would like to examine n, if there was no objection.

on that the people had no objection to the exami-ation he understood that the defence had some itness who had not already oeen examined. The d published in the newspapers long before the nation took place, and so fully aware of the ts presented was the defence that an answer was repared and presented to the court. The defence cross-examination, and he was therefore opposed to beginning the matter over again.

Mr. Townsend did not wish to be understood as making the application as a matter of right; for, if

ther witness being called who had not yet been exby himself if there were any further question to be by himself if there were any further question to be asked, and he was repiled to in the negative. When Marshal Tooker went on the stand he (Judge Downling) asked whether there was anything further to be elicited, but he was told that the cross-examination had been exnausted. Under the circumstances the examination must take its regular course.

Mr. Townsend—Then we rest our case here.
Mr. Gerry offered in evidence a book respecting which evidence had been given by a witness for the defence entitled "investigations of Spirit Photography of William H. Mumier. Boston, Mass. Studio 630 Broadway, photograph gallery of William H. Silver."

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES W. HULL.
Mr. Charles W. Hull examined by Mr. Gerry—
Q. Where do you reside? A. In the city of New Q. Where do you reside? A. In the city of New York.
Q. A little more specific, if you please? A. Sixty-first street, facing the river.
Judge Dowling—What is your occupation? A. I am a manufacturer of soap.
By Mr. Gerry—Q. Have you paid any attention to photography practically? A. Yes, sir.
Q. For how long a time has your attention been directed to that? Eleven years.
Q. Have you any means to carry on the practice of photography at your own house? A. Complete.
Q. Everything in the shape of a gallery and chemicals? A. Everything.
Q. Have you studied the subject of photography at all? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How you studied the subject of photography at all? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How you wildled the subject of photography at all? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How you wildled with any for the professional photographers in the country? A. Very many.
Q. Your acquaintance is extensive? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Are you acquaintance is extensive? A. Yes, sir.
Q. How many do you know, for instance? A. Well, about a hundred, to speak generally.
Q. Are you connected in any way with the American institute? A. I am a member of the Institute and a member of the photographic section.
Q. Have you ever been called upon by the American institute? A. I am a member of the Parkers.

well, about a hundred, to speak generally.

Q. Are you connected in any way with the American Institute? A. I am a member of the Institute and a member of the photographic section.

Q. Have you ever been cailed upon by the American Institute with regard to the inspection of photographic materials? A. I have repeatedly been on committees having that investigation in charge.

Q. Were those articles written in more than one language? A. I have seen them in three.

Q. Have you been shown the photographs in evidence? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Look over those which have been produced by the detence chanded to witness) and I will ask you to state the various means by which those photographs could be taken mechanically?

Mr. Townsend interposed an objection. The defence had set up that those pictures were produced not by any natural means, yet it was not asserted that they were produced by the prosecution that they are produced by trick and deception, and they want to sustain that allegation. They cail this witness as an expert.

By Mr. Gerry—Q. Now state, if you please, the different ways in which those so-called spirit photographs could be taken by mechanical means? A. They could be made by placing within the plate shield the positive on glass, the image of which would be thrown upon the plate that was sensitized and exposed to the shield at the same time that the image of the party who was sitting would be impressed. It could be made in that was for one.

Q. The positive picture which you have stated is first piac of within the camera—how is that produced? A. That is produced from a negative picture previously taken; it may be produced in several ways; it is produced from the negative.

Mr. Townsend objected to counsel middling the witness.

Judge Dowling—Pay attention to the question and you will understand it.

Judge Dowling—Pay attention to the question and you will understand it.

By Mr. Gerry—Q. Look at exhibit No. I and state whether the ghost form would not resemble such positive picture on the giases? A. It would be an exact resemblance of the positive picture, with only a trifling exception; the distance might give it more or less size; it would be the reverse of the positive, for where the positive was winte it would be black, and where the positive was black it would be black, and where the positive was black it would be white.

Q. When the light strikes upon the sitter at the same time through the plate upon which the positive which you mentioned is set exposed, what sort of a picture would be produced on a sensitive plate? A. The positive picture would produce a veiled, indistinct negative in certain proportion.

Q. Now after the picture had been exposed for a little time and the sensitive plate removed to a dark room from the slide, assuming that the slide had been regularly closed as usual at the time, an expert having taxen the picture and the ordinary process of development was continued, would or would not the two pictures appear at the same time on such development? A. They would.

Q. Would they appear in the manner you have mentioned? A. They would, sir.

Q. Could any or all of those pictures which you have examined and which have been shown to you be produced in this manner—pick out any of them? A. Those (alluding to certain photographs handed to winess) might be produced by that method. The pictures mentioned were those put in by the defence, and included Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14 and 16. The remaining ones could be taken by another process.

Q. In the insertion of this positive plate in this witness.
Judge Dowling—Pay attention to the question and
you will understand it.

and included Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13, 14 and 16. The remaining ones could be taken by another process.

Q. In the insertion of this positive plate in this side preparatory to inserting the sensitive plate for this purpose of taking a picture could or could not the operator so adjust the position of the positive plate as to give the impression to the negative picture whenever he might please on the sensitive plate? A. He could give the negative picture whenever he pleased on the plate.

Q. When the plate is sensitized and placed in the camera and the impression is taken upon it by the ordinary photographic means do figures appear on the sensitive plate in their actual position or are they reversed? A. A. They are reversed.

Q. Do you knew whether it is the case on an ordinary human being where a similar effect is produced upon the retina of the eye? A. It is the same.

Q. Can you state how it is in the ordinary human being, they see objects in their real position, though upon the retima of the eye the objects ar, reversed? A. It is by the action of the brain, which bunds the two images and makes the impressions proper.

Q. I will call your attention 12 exhibit No. 1 of the defence. Is there anything in that picture indicating the position where those so-called spirits anust have been? A. Yes; forward of the sitter, be-

subsequently.
Q. Look at exhibit No. 14 of the defence. Where
must have been the position of this picture; if any
of the so-called spirits were taken on that picture?
A. I should say, sir, on the plate in front of the

negative.

Q. Why do you incline to that opinion? A. Because there is nothing intervening between the sitter
and the sensitive plate.

Q. Look at No. 4 exhibited by the defence. A. The
object here could be taken in that manner; the other
could be taken by second printing.

Q. which could be taken in that manner? A. The
figure to the right of the picture, and the other by
second printing.

Q. which could be taken in that manner? A. The figure to the right of the picture, and the other by second printing.

Q. Will you mention, if you please, any other process other than this positive process which you have described? A. A veiled figure might be placed behind the sitter unseen for an instant, or by a shadow for a few seconds remaining there they could be produced with great facility. Being of different focus it would be necessarily obscure or dim.

Q. Are there any of those pictures (handed to witness) that might be produced by that process? A. Yes, sir, any of them might be produced. This is called Sr David Brewster's ghost.

Q. Now besides this what other methods are there? A. It could be produced by the usual microscopic positive, such as are used in watch charms, in front of the camera with the screw holding them: lens in front, and placing beyond this positive lens of sufficient focus to be about the right length to impress a proper sized image upon the plate.

Q. How small should such lens be? A. I suppose it could be constructed inside the camera—perhaps a quarter of an inch in diameter.

Q. Suppose inside of these small watch charm photographs there were contained very powerful lens, would not that be sufficient to produce the effect upon the sensitive plate, being placed in the proper distance from each other, by the light striking through this powerful microscope and through the picture, it being transparent; could it be done in that way? A. I think so.

Q. Would such a picture so produced upon the sensitive plate be distinct or indistinct in form? A. Indistinct, sir.

Q. Would it appear upon the person who was within focus of the glass at the time? A. It could be within focus of the glass at the time? A. It could be within focus of the glass at the time? A. It could be

think it could, sir.

Mr. Gerif stated that was not the picture he meant to hand the witness. Q. How as to exhibit No. 13 for the defence? A. That could be so produced. Q. How as to No. 14? A. That could also be pro-

Q. How as to No. 14? A. That could also be produced in the same manner.

Q. Also No. 16? A. No.
Q. By what process, if any, could those be produced? A. By using a glass positive, the same or a similar one used with the plate which I have described, and nold it between the negative and any gaslight, candle or daylight obscured while in the dark room for a few seconds.

Q. Suppose the photograph of an ordinary person had been taken either so exhibited for the usual time or for a few seconds, the slide had then been inserted so as to cover the sensitive plate, could the process which you have last mentioned be applied and have the effect by the operator as ne passed from the photographic gallery into the dark room, putting upon the back of the plate this positive which you have mentioned so passed through the sensitive plate? A. It could not, sir.

Q. Could it be done by withdrawing the slide and permitting the id to pass through the front of the plate? A. Impossible.

Q. Will you mention any other process than you have described? A. By having a double arranged bath, the front of which would be open to light, and the placing of the sensitive plate immediately on the positive of the double bath and allowing the passage of light through to impress those upon the plate as it remained there.

Q. Such a bath could easily be prepared so that this aperture of light could be exposed and covered at pleasure? A. I think so, without any difficulty.

Q. Would the same figure so produced in all those cases be distinct or indistinct? A. They would be indistinct.

produced in that way? A. All could be produced by that process.

Q. Do you know of any mode by which a plate of

Q. Do you know of any mode by which a plate of glass after having been sensitized prior to receiving the impression the photograph of the sitter could be carried to a distance? A. Yes, sir, many ways. Q. Is there any way by which, after these pictures, by this dry plate process, have been sensitized and preserved, that an imperiect photograph could be taken upon it which would be retained by the plate, although invisible to the eye, and upon a subsequent picture being taken upon the sensitive plate both forms would appear? A. It could be done very readily.

oth forms would appear? A. It could be done very readily.

Q. By either of the ways I have mentioned the image could be impressed upon the plate, could be stored away and kept for a reasonable period? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Could any of these photographs shown by the defence be taken in that way? A. All.

Q. Do you know whether this practice of preserving plates is generally found in the photographic profession? A. Its existence is a fact, but it's a practice not generally known.

Q. is it a French process? A. I can hardly answer where it originated; it has been many years practised.

Used.
Q. Have you ever used those plates? A. I have used them for landscapes.
Q. Have you ever had the positive produced when you had previously used the sensitive plates? A.

Q. How did this appear? A. They were both obscure.
Q. I show you No. 17 of these exhibits; I want you to state how that effect could be produced. I refer particularly to the child against the sitter's stomach, the dark object in the centre? A. The most ready way would be by second printing.
Q. It is by the second printing this positive would be placed directly over it? A. No, the negative would be used in this way.
Q. Have you ever seen the defendant? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did either he or Mr. Guay ever offer to any one in your presence to wager \$100 that he would take one of those so-called spirit photographs in any gallery other than his own? Observed to any determined the country of the control of the con

Q. Did either he or Mr. Guay ever offer to any one in your presence to wager \$100 that he would take one of those so-called spirit photographs in any gallery other than his own? Objected to and objection sustained.

Mr. Gerry stated that he offered to show, on behalf of the people, that Mumler offered to make the bet, that the offer was accepted, but that he declined and refused.

Q. Do you know Mr. Mason, a practical photographer? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Have you ever been present when Mr. Mason took some of those so-called photographs?

The witness was then cross-examined at considerable length by Mr. Townsend. He said he studied photography as a pastime, and that he had repeatedly taken gnost pictures. He repeated and explained the several methods by which the pictures could be taken as he had described. He exhibited four photographs displaying the so-called spirits, and which were taken by witness since Fricay, by the first process already mentioned. Those pictures could be taken without the knowledge of the sitter, in the same manner as any feat of jugglery or leger-demain was performed by sleight of hand. The only way to detect the trick was to hold the hands of the operator, and then one would be certain to know where they were.

Q. Could a person standing in a position behind a sitter in a room without that person being conscious and sensible? A. I should say not.

Q. So that if a person was sensible and testified that this form was produced on the photograph and yet was not conscious of his presence, provided that person was conscious and sensible? A. I should say not.

Q. I ask you if a sitter, sitting for his photograph in a perfectly conscious state, so mach so as to go there as an expert to detect fraud, and there is a figure surrounding him, with the hand upon his head and a bouquet of flowers in front of him, I ask you we there that person could have been sitting there without the knowledge that the form was so surrounding him? A. The form could not be there without he knowledge that the form was a cons

Q. How in your opinion was this done? A. By

Q. How in your opinion was this done? A, By second printing.

Q. Which figure do you think was done by second printing? A. The one on the left. (This figure appeared a ghostlike form behind the back of the person photographed.)

Q. Have you done any second printing yourself?

A. Yes, sit.

Q. Which of these (exhibiting to the witness a number of photographs on which similar white, ghostlike female forms appeared to the rear and above the main figure)? A. Those with one while hand in front.

Q. Could such be taken on negative? A. Yes. Here detendant's counsel opened quite a lengthy inquiry into the metaphysical question whether the sitter for his photograph would not be conscious if a person veiled or shrouded, with bouquet in hand, were standing up beside or behind him; to which the general response was elicited that a person might be

so conscious, but would not be if the second form was represented on a second plate behind the shield in the camera or was added by second printing.

Picture No. 14 was then shown to the witness, who, in reply to a question, said that he could determine in his own mind that the two forms on the picture were produced by double printing. He considered No. 14 better than No. 4; the best of the two, speaking photographically, he said, not spritually.

Q. is there any other way to produce such pictures? A. Yes; by the dry plate process.

Q. How? A. Betaining the first supression for future use and then using it for second printing; it can be exposed to service without allowing the figures to interiap—I mean for service in pinotography.

can be exposed to service without allowing the figures to interiap—I mean for service in photography.

Q. Look at these pictures (showing Nos. 3 and 14). A. I think they can be made exactly by the same process. The witness then detailed the process, that the figure in black is non-actinic; the form is cut out like cutting out clouds to admit the figure of the sitter; the part laintly printed en paper is first printed and the part admitting the sitter is first praied and the part admitting the sitter is first praied and the part admitting the sitter is first praied and the part admitting the sitter is first praied and the part admitting the sitter is first praied and the part admitting the sitter is first praied and the part admitting the sitter is more as in practicable; he (the witness) did it in this way, and it is done every day in making clouds on pictures; if the second form is already on the negative there is no occasion thus to "mood" it. The negative of picture marked No. 1 was shown, and the witness. In answer to quissions, said that one could paint with India ink in the negative, but does not think the one before him was so done, as it has no such appearance. Further details were encited, interesting among which was that the best test to ascertain whether a glass plate is clean is human breath, if it vanishes and dies off quickly it is assumed to be clean; and yet sometimes it is not clean and a former picture reappears; and the witness hai seen it reappear with asstrong shadows as in the negative shown (No. 1).

Q. Can one figure be thrown on a sensitive plate and another to the rear of it? A. As we cannot see this picture stereoscopically, the relative distance of the two figures cannot be determined. It was probably done by second printing.

Another picture (axhibit No. 22), was here shown the witness.

Q. Is that figure in front or behind?

A. I judge in

Dackground.

Q. is there any process you know between the time the piate is clean to the appearance on it of the negative, when an expert looking on might be deceived? A. I think it can be done by adding a second plate in the shield; in my room, which is very dark, I could humbing anybody unless he held my hands.

Q. Even an expert closely watching? A. Yes, unless a previous inspection was made of the room and all things and negatives cleared out.
Q. Have you ever done it? A. I did so before and told the parties that I would do it. There were Mr. Brennan, Warden of the Bellevue Hospital, and Dr. Bronson. I did it yesterday. I photographed a nurse with a ghost baby; im. Brennan with Mr. Bronson's ghost, and Mr. Bronson with Mr. Brennan's ghost. I told them beforehand that I would do it and they took care about it.
Q. How did you do it? A. I did it by the double plate process.

ghost. I told them beforehand that I would do it and they took care about it.

Q. How did you do it? A. I did it by the double plate process.

Q. thow did they watch you? A. They examined the plate after it was cleaned and before it was coated, and they saw the collodium placed on it. It was at the photographic room in the hospital, and they were alongside of me. Mr. Mason deceived them also, and I assisted in the preparation; did not hande the plates with my own hands.

Q. Then you only assisted in the deception? A. Yes.

Mr. Gerry, who appears for the prosecution, humorously remarked to defendant's counsel, "Yes, he was the only Mrs. Mumier of the establishment."

Q. Was there any other process than the one described applied. A. None other then; this was done yesterday, at Mr. Mason's room in the hospital; the parties named were at Mr. Mason's eibow, between him and myself, and were looking at the shield; the room is not very dark, as I could and did read a newspaper part of the time; it is about seven by twelve feet; it is very much lighter than ordinary photographers' rooms used for developing; I did not particularly attempt to withdraw their attention from what Mr. Mason was doing; they had been told that ghost pictures would be produced, but they did not know how; they were watching close, and one said he did see something.

Q. Did you make any attempt to examine the rooms of the defendant (Mumier)? A. Yes; we made an attempt, but he would not let us; I went there on Saturday last with five others; we wanted have a spirit picture made, but not are his rooms, but elsewhere; we went for the purpose of catching him at the trick; we offered \$500 if he would go with us.

Q. Can you by any process known to you produce a likeness of a thing you never saw? A. No.

Q. Define the process by which such likenesses may be produced? A. I cannot define hn impossibility; if it what I do not understand; something cannot be made out of nothing, and a photograph cannot be made of things that do not exist.

Q. Do you believe

direct examination on behalf of the prosecu-Re-direct examination on benait of the prosecu-tion resumed—One of those little ivory and mi-croscopic watch charms shown to witness—Q. Is this one of the microscopic lenses you spoke of on cross-examination? A. Ies. Q. Look at picture No. 21; could that ghost have been in front of the camera while the picture was taken on a sensitive plate? A. I think not.

figure generally.

Q. How large a hole would it require to admit a sufficient ray of light in a dark room? A. I should think a hole of one-eighth of an inch sufficient for

Q. Why not? A. It would have obscured the figure generally.

Q. How large a hole would it require to admit a sumicient ray of light in a dark room? A. I should the surpose.

Q. When the plates have an impression the lights and shadows are reversed? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When the picture is first developed on the plate it is negative? A. Yes, sir.

Q. When the picture is first developed on the plate it is negative? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Cannot this very indistinctness of outline of which you spoke be regulated in printing? Q. Very readily.

Q. How well? A. That depends upon the dexterity of the operator.

The witness was again subjected to a short cross-examination by defendant's counsel, but nothing new or startling was elicited.

Mr. Charles leiss, being sworn, said that he was a drugging to the startling was elicited.

Q. Have you seen a spirit photograph taken lately? A. Yes, by Mr. Mason, within a few days.

Q. What was the process? A. The same as that of taking other photographic pictures; the plate was wasned, dried, ested whether it was clean, during which I looked at it; saw the collodium placed on it, dried for a few seconds, when it was immersed in the suiver bath and then I sat for the picture; this was yesterday and the day before; I taen went into the dark room; saw the picture elist was was one trick about it, but did not discover it.

On cross-examination the witness testified that he had had a general acquaintance with Mr. Mason; that he had a general acquaintance with Mr. Mason; that he had a general acquaintance with Mr. Mason; that he had a general acquaintance with Mr. Mason; that he had a general acquaintance with Mr. Mason; the had not discover it is an appropriate being taken of a deceased person of whom no likeness ever existed; when his own picture was taken by Mr. Mason two pictures appeared on the plate; the did not detect the trick, but was alterwards told how it was done.

Testimosy of Mr. Mason two pictures appeared on the plate; the did not detect the trick, but was alterwards told how it w

for the light I used a common fiame of a lamp in this case.

Q. lake another and describe that? A. (Holding in his hand picture No. 12.)—This was done other wise—by inverting a glass positive in the plate-holder before exposing it. The witness then described, with a camera before him and a plate-holder in his hand, how this was cone, so that nobody could observe it, and then continued, after explaining how the impression of the figure in front of the camera and of that on the glass positive within it are transferred to the sensitized plate in the plate-holder. He said:—These were only experiments, and did not come out very well; the glass positive was placed too near the sensitized plate, and the diffusion of light between the two being too hittle the lines came out sharp and distinct; if placed further, and more diffusion of light obtained, the picture from the glass positive on the negative will appear burred and less distinct; this is a matter entirely within the control of the operator; the plates used are one-quarter

and the piate-noider, the small piece of mica, and manipulated the instruments before the court and the audience dexterously, puncturing the lower frame of the piate-holder with the point of a penknife, inserting a very short piece of a luctfer match on which was fastened the mica with the "spirit head" as a positive on it, and explaining that by this means, in addition to the figure before the camera, the positive picture on the mica will also be shown on the sensitized plate, though somewhat blurred. This portion of Mr. Mason's testimony, being a visible and technical demonstration of one of the processes by which "spirit photographs" may be produced, created quite a sensation, and the accused, his counsel and friends became seemingly more interested in the developments of the prosecution than they had ever been since the beginning of the examination. The inquiry continued:—

friends became seemingly more inserested in the developments of the prosecution than they had ever been since the beginning of the examination. The inquiry continued:—

Q. Can spirit photographs be produced by any other means? A. Yes, by several others; one is the use of the microscopic lens; it is piaced under the tube inside the camera; a slight modification may bring it out better; the ordinary tube runs into the camera; I would place a block in and around the root of the tube and in the block a short "tube objective" and in front of that the micrograph, half-inch or less. This could be opened and closed by a spring or the mere pressure of the hand, either on too, the bottom or the sides of the camera; the exposure to the sitter would be going on all the same; by that means such as Mumer's sprirt pictures could well be produced; also by double printing, by bath and false plates in the bath.

The prosecuting attorney then handed the witness one of Mumier's sprirt photographs, the one known as Mr. Livermore's, showing Mr. Livermore in a sitting posture and a female figure, shrouded in white robes and holding flowers over his head, apparently standing behind him.

Question by prosecuting counsel—Gould both these figures have been in front of the camera when this picture was made? A. No, sir.

Q. Why not? A. All objects in front of a camera must have their light similar and redect it similarly; in the picture in my hand the shadow on the ghost is on one side and the shadow on the sitter (Mr. Livermore) is on the opposite side; hence it is not one picture; was made at different times with different tight and by mechanical means.

At this stage the further examination was adjourned to Wednesday next at ten A. M. The last answer of Mr. Mason seemed so demonstrative and convincing that a general buzz was raised throughout the court room and everybody, except the spirituists within the bar, appeared to take it as a clincher of the case against the defendant. The believers themselves even grew excited, and several of

NEW YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS.

church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. The order of exercises began with singing, after which came reading of the Scriptures and prayer, the whole being led by the Rev. Dr. Crosby,

paster of the church.

Mr. B. P. Jacobs, of Chicago, President of the
Illinois Sabbath School Association, addressed the
assembly, earnestly advocating the introduction of school room, in the Church and at the fireside. These lessons, therefore, said he, should be of such a character that their interest might be comp be uppermost in the minds of those who were en-

gaged in religious thought and labors. Thus could a union of sentiment be obtained upon any one point by a comparison of ideas. He would say that if the minister could preach for a whole hour to an audience of adults, and be appreciated and listened to with rapture, there was then no reason why children, whether of the Bible or infant class, could not be instructed and entertained by the same brief but always solemn lesson. He concluded by carnestly urging the adoption of uniform lessons as the surest means of promoting the religious feeling in all classes of the Christian community.

Mrs. Mary Howe Smith, of the State Normal School, a lady of attractive and pleasing manners, then spoke in favor of "illustrative scripture teaching," and in a soft but resonant and clear voice, with true womanly eloquence, proceeded to support her theory by quosing the parable of the Vineyard, and by applying it to an ordinary case in life. She would have it impressed upon the minds of young children that religion is to soften the heart, and by a system of beautiful allegory she would communicate the teachings of Christ to the young. A class of young pupils went forward to the pupit and she very successfully upheld both the practicality and the practicability of her ideas.

The exercises closed with an address by the Rev. Edward Eggieston, of Chicago, editor of the Nutional Sunialy School Teacher, who in a few brief remarks said that good ventilation, good nature and a sound physical condition were alike necessary for teacher and scholar to bring out the fervor of the one or awaken the interest of the other. By employing curiosity and novelty he would gain the attention of the children and forget not to point his moral and derive some useful resuits.

A PAINFUL MYSTERY SOLVED. The Remains of Miss Howe Discovered.

The Remains of Miss Howe Discovered.

[From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, April 23.]

The most painful mystery of the fate of Miss Sophia A. Howe, who disappeared on the night of January 30, has met as painful a solution, and there is no longer any doubt that, in sudden insanity, she committed suicide by drowning. Her body was found, Saturday afternoon, in the Water Shops pond by two bors, James McGee and William Davis, who were fishing there in a boat. It was not far from the bank on the north side of the pond, and in the locality where lee is always cut in the winter. The body seemed to the boys to be in an upright position, and they only saw the head at first. Rowing at once to the shore they called Oliver H. Banum, who was near by, and who sent word at once to City Marshai Pease. When the body was drawn upon the shore it was soon identified by many persons who knew her as that of Miss Howe. Her face was badly swollen and her long hair somewhat torn, yet even from her features she was recognizable, and the kinthood, waterproof cloak and worsted leggings and rubber oversnoes were those she wore when she disappeared. When first seen her flesh was almost as white as though she had been iving, but it was quickly discolored, of course, on exposure to the air. It was observed that her "cloud?" was tled tight sooned her bead and over her face, from which some have supposed that she might have been blinfolded and so led into the open space in the pond left by the ice cutters; but this is improbable. Coroner Trask was at mand soon after the body was identified he held no inquest. The funeral of Miss Howe was solemnized yesterday, at half-past twelve, at the house of her parents, on Spring street. There was a large attendance, many more seeking admittance than the house could hold.

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LUMBER.—The lumber product of the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries was very large last year, and it is estimated that the supply for 1899 will amount to 620,000,000 feet. Less than half this amount was cut in 1867, and yet the lumber men of that region suffered heavy losses from the slight demand. Now, however, it is asserted that the business is sure and very remunerative. The extension of the railroads in the adjacent States and the construction of the Union Pacific, are assigned as the causes of this unusual prosperity. A single lumbering firm in Minnesota is reported as owning over 100,000 acres of selected pine lands. It is feared that the trees of the region will all be cut down and that the land will remain desolats.

EUROPE.

The Inman steamship City of Paris, Captain James

Kennedy, from Liverpool the 14th, via Queenstown the 18th, arrived at this port yesterday. She brings details of our tetegrams up to the 18th.

The city of Lyons has invited architects of all nations to a grand competition for the plan of a school

The Paris Gaulois states that the police made a escent on Sunday, the 11th instant, into seven of the principle cafes of the Quartier Latin. The names

pool, numbering about 320, sent out by the London migrant fund, left London on the 14th inst. by the

a circular to the colliery proprietors in the district, inviting them to establish courts of conciliation and arbitration for settling all disputes that have arisen

or may arise between the two bodies.

In the sitting of the Senate on the 13th instant the agreement passed between the city of Paris and the Credit Foncier of France came on for discussion, and after speeches from Baron Haussmann, M. Dumas, and a few obervations from M. Rouher, the contract was approved by the House.

A rumor was current in Lisbon on the 12th that

the Marquis de Bandiera intends tendering his resig-nation, owing to the bad impression made by the government telegram communicating to Madrid the refusal of the ex-King Dom Fernando to accept the Messrs, Zuezbach Brothers, of Frankfert; Messrs.

Oppenheim, Alberti & Co., the Bank of Paris, the Société-General, and several other Paris banks, have exterior loan of 250,000,000 francs recently approved

A present, 600 loaves of bread, was made on the 10th, by the glassmakers of Swinton and neighbor-

hood, to the colliers on strike in that locality. The Stècle recently announced as a rumor that various ministerial and constitutional reforms were to be carried out by the French government after the elections, and that M. de Persigny—to whom was due the honor of suggesting those reforms—would him-

of the 14th publishes an article praising the recent speech of M. de Lavalette, which, it declares, will exercise a most beneficial influence upon public opin-ion in Europe. It adds:—

The ministerial utterances shortly before the new elections are a fresh assertion of the conscious internal power of the imperial government, as they evidently express the wishes and the spirit of the French nation. They are at the same time a real message of peace.

The American Mission.

The London Spectator devotes a deal of space to an article on the American mission. After announcing that Mr. Reverdy Johnson has been recalled, and that he would shortly retire from didly confesses that it is not at all sorry that a ever, the justice to say that:-

in this country, had completely won his game; had really included Great Britain to concede everything without feeling either humiliated or annoyed. He had forgotten nothing, except, indeed, the grand fact that he was the agent of the people of the United States, and not merely of Mr. Andrew Johnson; that the principal on his own side was a nation as well as the principal on this. He had courted the latter while he plundered them, and the former were so wroth with the courtaint that they angily rejected the spoil. To them Mr. Johnson seemed almost a traitor, his pleasant speeches insuits, his courtestes to Messre. Laird and foebuck derelictions of duty, his assertions of kinship humilisting concessions; and they rose at last into such a fit of jealous irritation that they would have nothing to say to the treaty because it had been gained by cozening words. Like litigants in a country court, they planted not to obtain redress, but to put their opponents in the box and make them admit themselves in the Wrong. The American nation felt as monarchs in the Middle Ages used to feel, that their Envoy ought to sympathize with their temper as well as their phicay, that overmuch courtesy was suspicious, that their message was to be given in plain words, that their message was to be given in plain words, that their message was to be a recurrence to the ancient ideas of diplomacy his master's rank on earth. It is strange that such a recurrence to the ancient ideas of diplomacy should be needful, but as between the United States and Britain it is certainty needed. If they are ever to be friends they must understand one another, and they will never do it unless they are represented with precision by their diplomatic agents.

The conclusion of the article alludes to Mr. Motley

and speaks in the most complimentary manner of that gentleman, who, it says, will come to England

FRANCE.

A National Tribute to the Memory of the First Napoleon.

The Emperor Napoleon has addressed the following letter to the Minister of State:—

PALACE OF THE TUILERIES, April 12, 1869.

Monsieur Le Ministre—On the 18th August next a hundred years will have elapsed since the Emperor Napoleon was born. During that long period many ruins have been accumulated, out the grand figure of Napoleon has remained upstanding. It is that which still guides and protects us—it is that which, out of nothing, has made me what I am.

To celebrate the centenary date of the birth of the man who called France the great nation because he had developed in her those manly virtues which found empires is for me a sacred duty, in which the entire country will desire to join. In my opinion the best way to honor that national jubilee is to spread a little comfort among the Emperor's old companions in arms.

The 2,700,000 francs which the Legion of Honor distributes to them every year are insufficient to assure their existence.

I have thought that the Caisse des Depots et des Consignations might be made to distribute larger pensions to those old soldiers by abandoning to it the credit granted by the Chamber during a number of years, necessary for the recovery of its advances. By that means and will be efficaciously afforded to giorious misfortunes without in any way modifying the provisions of the Budget.

My desire is that from the 15th August next every soldier of the republic and of the First Empire should receive an annual pension of 250 francs.

The regislative body, I have no doubt, will receive this proposal with the national feeling by which it is so eminently animated. It will think, as I do, that in a period when complaints are made of the progress of scepticism to reward examples of patriotic devotedness and to recall them to the memory of the younger generations cannot but be of great utility.

To awaken grand historical recollections is to encourage faith in the future; and to do honor to the memory of great men is to re

Progressive Changes of the French Govern-ment and Institutions. The following interesting article is from the Paris

Debats:—
By far the most remarkable feature of the history of our century is that progressive resuscitation of parliamentary government, brought about by the force of circumstances, and the natural working of public opinion. To bring about this revival it has not been necessary to resort to revolutions, conspiraces, emeutes or insurrections; nobody has pioted; nobody has manœuvred; or, perhaps, it would be more correct to say that everybody has unconsciously conspired, and that even those who were most hostile to this restoration of parliamentary government have more effectually contributed to bring it about than anybody else. This deference of every member of the community for the inevitable ascendancy of things and ideas has been so effectual that, provided the government continued to qursue that healthy course

of making concessions without blowing the preliminary sourish of trumpets, and granting reforms without prefacing them with manifestoes. France would have, on waking some fine morning, been astounded at finding the enigms of her politicalidestinies pretty nearly solved, without those interventions of the Sonatus and plebiscies, to which M. Isouher attaches (theoretically) so much importance. We fear, however, that his nappy movement of congret it, his come to a standtill, and we decely register that come to a standtill, and we decely register that the standing of the government. We indulged the dust standing of the government. We indulged the weather of the government of the government. We indulged the dust standing the government of the government of the government. We indulged the dust of the government of the gover

THE NATIONAL GAME.

when ball playing was indulged in wholly for fun a means to obliterate for the time the cares of busi-

Base Ball Notes.

The Olympics will give the Mutuals a practice game on Friday next, at the Union grounds.

club, was elected captain of their nine and played as such, but afterwards resigned. Mr. Farley has resigned as Secretary, and at a recent meeting of the cub N. L. Sutton was elected Secretary in Far-ley's place; R. J. Cutter, Treasurer, instead of Far-ley, and W. H. Daly Director, in heu of B. Harris.

A CASE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Fatal Assault With a Chopping Knife-Re-

arrest of the Assailant.

Albert Simmons, the Frenchman, twenty-nine
years of age, late of No. 203 East Twenty-sixth
street, who, on the 9th inst., was terribly cut on one years of age, late of No. 303 East Twenty-sixth street, who, on the 9th inst., was terribly cut on one of his arms by a chopping knife in the hands of Henry Waldeyer, as heretofore reported in the Herald, died on Sunday night from the effects of the injuries. Deceased was employed as carver and butcher in the aloo of John Ryan, No. 101 Vesey street, and at the time named Waldeyer, who attends a pork stall in Washington Market entered the saloon to sharpen his knife on a grindstone kept in the place, which he was in the habit of using. On leaving the saloon deceased said to Waldeyer, "You ought to treat on account of using the grindstone," whereupon, it is alleged, Waldeyer turned around and without provocation struck deceased on the left forcarm with a heavy chopping knife. The assailant was arrested, and on the left instant Coroner Flynn was called to take the ante-mortem statement of Simmons, who deposed to the above state of facts. It being believed by the attending physicians that Simmons would recover from the effects of the injuries, Coroner Flynn admitted Waldeyer to bail in \$2,000. Upon receiving notice of the death of Mr. Simmons, the Coroner issued a warrant for the rearrest of Waldeyer, but he was not then to be found at his place of business. Later in the day Waldeyer was taken in Brooklyn by officer Haley, attached to the Coroner Flynn will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

Income Returns of \$10,000 and Upwards in the Ninth Collection District.
The following list closes the returns of incom over \$10,000 per annum made in this district. There

Brice, J. B. 1867.

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Fountain, Gldeon \$14,0.0

Green, F. 5,000

Hodson, Wm. 5,000

Hen, Henry Henry Henry 5,000

King, G. W. 20,835

Townsond, R. W. 7,500

Wheaton, Noah. 7,500

Wheston, Nosh 7,500 10,3.8

SUICIDE OF A PHILADELPHIA PHYSICIAN.—A physician, named George W. Howell, committed suicids on Saturday moraing, about six o'clock, at his residence, No. 1,111 Brown street, by shooting himself through the head with a small Sharp's four-barreised pistol. The doctor for several nights past has been unable to sieep well, and frequently got out of bed and walked the floor, as if troubled. He reached his home late on Friday night and appeared to be troubled, but in a short time went to bed. Just before six o'clock on Saturday morning he aroused his wife and told her that he would get up, which he did, and went to the bathroom and immediately snot himself, the ball entering the right eye and passing through the brain. His wife knew nothing of the occurrence until some time afterwards, when she had an occasion to go to the bathroom, where she found her husband dead. The pistol had evidently snapped at the first attempt to fire it, the cap next to the exploded one showing the mark of the hammer upon it. The deceased was fifty-five years of age, -Phila-elphia Letter. Aoril 28.